

## Annex C. Countries and regions used in this report

One assumption used in the estimation of benefits from the Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Programme in the 2010 *Cutting Costs in Chemicals Management* report (OECD, 2010) was that companies that conducted safety testing and registered a new chemical in one country also did so in other markets in the OECD. In response to a survey conducted in 2008, the industrial chemicals and pesticides industries responded that the average number of markets in which their products were marketed was three. (The number of regions was used in the calculation of the benefits of the Mutual Acceptance of Data [MAD] due to a reduction in duplicative testing to multiple regions.) These three regions correlated with the main OECD regions: Asia/Pacific, Europe and North America.

For the current volume, the industrial chemicals and pesticides industries, as well as the biocides industry, were asked the same question. As noted in Annex A, companies in each sector responded that the average number of markets in which their products were marketed were: industrial chemicals (3); pesticides (3.5) and biocides (3.5).

This range is in line with what would be expected given the increase in the number of countries that are members of the OECD and also non-member full adherents to the MAD system since the 2010 report was published. In particular, the number of OECD countries has grown from 30 to 37 (including Colombia<sup>1</sup>), and 6 non-members are now full adherents to MAD.

Table C.1 lists the number of countries in each region of the world – except from the three original OECD regions – that either became OECD member countries after 2010 (highlighted in bold) or that are non-member full adherents to MAD (marked with an asterix). Further, the table provides the percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in a region accounted for by the new OECD countries and full adherents, so as to reflect their relative significance in the markets in which chemicals can be traded more easily thanks to MAD.

In summary, the table shows that the number of *new* OECD countries<sup>2</sup> or full adherents to MAD account for the following percentages of total GDP in their regions:

- Asia (17%)
- Latin America and the Carribean (79%)
- sub-Shaharan Africa (23%)
- Near East (16%).

Thus, it can reasonably be assumed that the number of regions in which industry benefits from MAD is between three and four.

Table C.1. Countries and regions used in the report

Region (member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 are highlighted in bold and non-member full adherents to MAD are marked with an asterisk; member countries that joined before 2010 are not included) <sup>1</sup>	GDP in USD (World Bank, 2017)	Number of countries in the region	Percentage in the region of member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non- member full adherents to MAD	Percentage of regional GDP due to member countries that joined the OECD post 2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD
Asia (excluding Near East)	19 125 440 079 395	26	11.54%	16.92%
Afghanistan	20 815 300 220			
Bangladesh	249 723 887 765			
Bhutan	2 511 852 941			
Brunei Darussalam	12 128 089 002			
Cambodia	22 158 209 503			
China, People's Republic of	12 237 700 479 375			
Hong Kong, China	341 449 340 451			
India*	2 597 491 162 898			
Indonesia	1 015 539 017 537			
Islamic Republic of Iran	439 513 511 621			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...			
Macau, China	50 361 201 096			
Malaysia*	314 500 279 044			
Maldives	4 597 083 304			
Mongolia	11 488 046 881			
Myanmar	69 322 122 756			
Nepal	24 472 013 234			
Pakistan	304 951 818 494			
Philippines	313 595 208 737			
Singapore*	323 907 234 412			
Sri Lanka	87 174 682 200			
Chinese Taipei	...			
Thailand	455 220 920 571			
Timor-Leste	2 954 621 000			
Viet Nam	223 863 996 355			
Latin America and Caribbean	3 821 042 135 166	44	9.09%	79%
Anguilla	...			
Antigua and Barbuda	1 532 397 556			
Argentina*	637 590 419 269			
Aruba	...			
Bahamas	12 162 100 000			
Barbados	4 796 845 981			
Belize	1 838 000 000			
Plurinational State of Bolivia	37 508 642 113			
Brazil*	2 055 505 502 225			
British Virgin Islands	...			
Cayman Islands	...			
<b>Chile</b>	277 076			
<b>Colombia<sup>1</sup></b>	309 191 382 833			
Costa Rica	57 057 372 468			
Cuba	...			

Table C.1. Countries and regions used in the report (*continued*)

Region (member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 are highlighted in bold and non-member full adherents to MAD are marked with an asterisk; member countries that joined before 2010 are not included)	GDP in USD (World Bank, 2017)	Number of countries in the region	Percentage in the region of member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD	Percentage of regional GDP due to member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD
Dominica	562 540 741			
Dominican Republic	75 931 656 815			
Ecuador	103 056 619 000			
El Salvador	24 805 439 600			
French Guiana	n.a.			
Grenada	1 118 816 679			
Guadeloupe	n.a.			
Guatemala	75 620 095 538			
Guyana	3 675 631 961			
Haiti	8 408 150 518			
Honduras	22 978 532 897			
Jamaica	14 768 134 912			
Martinique	n.a.			
Montserrat	n.a.			
Nicaragua	13 814 261 536			
Panama	61 838 175 800			
Paraguay	29 734 895 249			
Peru	211 389 272 242			
Puerto Rico	n.a.			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.a.			
Saint Lucia	n.a.			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	n.a.			
Suriname	n.a.			
Trinidad and Tobago	n.a.			
Turks and Caicos Islands	n.a.			
Uruguay	56 156 972 158			
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	n.a.			
British Virgin Islands	n.a.			
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>1 522 676</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Angola	124 209			
Benin	9 274			
Botswana	17 407			
Burkina Faso	12 873			
Burundi	3 478			
Cabo Verde	1 754			
Cameroon	34 799			
Central African Republic	1 949			
Chad	9 981			
Comoros	649			
Democratic Republic of Congo	37 241			
Republic of the Congo	8 723			
Côte d'Ivoire	40 389			

Table C.1. Countries and regions used in the report (*continued*)

Region (member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 are highlighted in bold and non-member full adherents to MAD are marked with an asterisk; member countries that joined before 2010 are not included)	GDP in USD (World Bank, 2017)	Number of countries in the region	Percentage in the region of member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non- member full adherents to MAD	Percentage of regional GDP due to member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD
Equatorial Guinea	12 487			
Eritrea	n.a.			
Ethiopia	80 562			
Gabon	14 623			
Gambia	1 015			
Ghana	47 330			
Guinea	10 491			
Guinea-Bissau	1 347			
Kenya	74 938			
Lesotho	2 639			
Liberia	2 158			
Madagascar	11 500			
Malawi	6 303			
Mali	15 288			
Mauritania	5 025			
Mauritius	13 338			
Mozambique	12 334			
Namibia	13 245			
Niger	8 120			
Nigeria	375 771			
Rwanda	9 137			
Sao Tome & Principe	391			
Senegal	16 375			
Seychelles	1 486			
Sierra Leone	3 774			
South Africa*	349 419			
South Sudan	n.a.			
Swaziland	4 409			
United Republic of Tanzania	52 090			
Togo	4 813			
Uganda	25 891			
Zambia	25 809			
Zimbabwe	17 846			
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2 138 712</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Bahrain	35 307			
Cyprus <sup>3,4</sup>	21 652			
Iraq	197 716			
<b>Israel</b>	<b>350 851</b>			
Jordan	40 068			
Kuwait	120 126			
Lebanon	51 844			
Oman	72 643			
Qatar	167 605			
Saudi Arabia	683 827			
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.			

Table C.1. Countries and regions used in the report (*continued*)

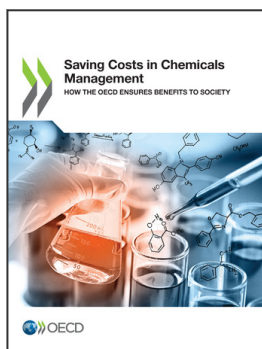
Region (member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 are highlighted in bold and non-member full adherents to MAD are marked with an asterisk; member countries that joined before 2010 are not included)	GDP in USD (World Bank, 2017)	Number of countries in the region	Percentage in the region of member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD	Percentage of regional GDP due to member countries that joined the OECD post-2010 and non-member full adherents to MAD
United Arab Emirates	382 575			
West Bank and Gaza Strip	14 498			
Yemen	n.a.			

## Notes

1. OECD countries agreed to invite Colombia to become a member of the Organisation and Colombia's membership will take effect after it has taken the appropriate steps at the national level to accede to the OECD Convention and deposited its instrument of accession with the French government, the depository of the Convention.
2. The table does not include the new members Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia, which joined the OECD from 2010 onwards, as they are part of the region "Europe" which was already accounted for in the 2010 *Cutting Costs in Chemicals Management* report (OECD, 2010).
3. Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".
4. Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

## References

- OECD (2010), *Cutting Costs in Chemicals Management: How OECD Helps Governments and Industry*, OECD, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264085930-en>.
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